



Principles

- The client's right to self determination clients have a right to make their own choices in life including bad choices. Helping professionals have to accept the fact that clients have that right. To impose their will would be unethical.
- Helping professionals have an ethical responsibility to work with clients from a strength based perspective.

3

Strength Based Counseling

The counselor searches for strengths.

- A. What do you do well?
- B. What skills do you have that have enabled you to endure so much?
- C. What do you like to do in your leisure time?
- D. What are the 3 best moments you can recall in your life?

Strength Based Counseling Continued

- E. What is the best thing you ever made happen?
- F. What is your current or previous life suffering preparing you to do with the rest of your life?
- G. What have you learned from what you've gone through?

5

Principles Continued

 Non – malice – the Helping professional will not intentionally harm their clients. Most harm done to clients is done unintentionally. This is called the laotrogenic Effect.

laotrogenic Effect Harm in the Name of Helping

Diagnosis

- Misdiagnosis 30%
- Overdiagnosis
- The diagnostic flavor of the month
- · Diagnostic countertransference
- · Racially influence diagnosis
- · Financially influenced diagnosis
- · Treating clients as if they are their diagnosis

7

Iatrogenic Effect Continued

- · Heavy confrontation
- · Unwelcome touch
- Treating Aftercare as an "afterthought"
- Not addressing trauma and co-occurring disorders "If we could address childhood trauma, nearly 60% of what clients help children and adolescents with would be unnecessary." CDC
- · Ignoring the most addictive drug

Nicotine

- Kills more people than alcohol, all illicit drugs and HIV combined
- Increases relapse rates x 3
- A trigger to return to alcohol
- Can trigger a return to heroin, methamphetamines, crack and marijuana use

9

latrogenic Effect Continued

- Paternalism
- Discharge for confirming the diagnosis
- Increasing medication as a countertransference reaction
- latrogenic poverty
- Not addressing burnout depersonalization
- · Biases effecting clinical work

Principles Continued

- Justice and fairness- providing equal treatment to all people
- Fidelity- honoring commitments to those we service
- Individualization

11

11

Principles Continued

- Truthfulness concerning
 - Diagnosis
 - Confidentiality (and its limits)
 - Refusal of services
 - > Therapeutic approach
 - Areas of expertise

Principles

 The clinician has an ethical responsibility to advocate for clients

13

13

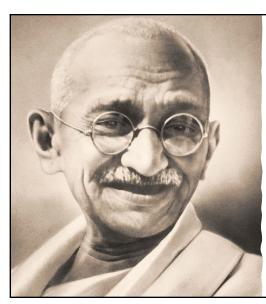


The Five Things It Takes to be a Great Advocate for Clients

- Passion
- Courage
- Faith
- Love
- Inspiration

15

15



Gandhi

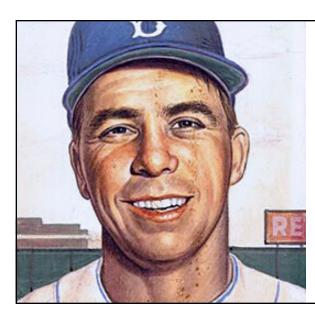
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16

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

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17



Pee-wee Reese

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18





Principles Continued-Competence

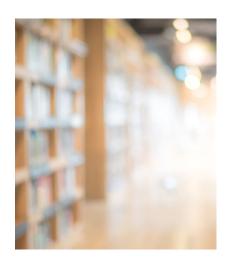
Helping Professionals should provide services and represent themselves as competent only within the boundaries of their education, training, license, certification, consultation and supervised experience. Utilizing approaches backed by research.

21

21

3 Important Questions

- Who conducted the research? Where?
- Evidence based compared to what?
- Has the study been replicated and demonstrated to be effective with a wide range of client populations?



Counselor's Unfinished Business and Ethical Dilemmas

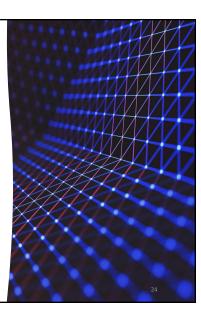
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Counselor Unfinished Business

Unresolved trauma

Codependence – fix, control and do things for clients that they can do for themselves

Abandonment issues



Termination of Services

Social workers should take reasonable steps to avoid abandoning clients who are still in need of services.

NASW 1.16



25

Terminating Ethically

Ask yourself the following questions.

- 1. Is the decision to terminate mutual?
- 2. Is there a sound clinical reason to terminate?
 Freud said the client is ready to terminate when they can:
 - A. Work
 - B. Love

Terminating Ethically

- 3. Am I delaying termination because I like this client personally?
- 4. Am I terminating quickly because I don't like this client?
- 5. Am I terminating because this client is succeeding and many recent clients have had bad outcomes and I want to "Quit while I am ahead?"

27

27

Terminating Ethically

- 6. Am I ready to terminate because this client overwhelms me?
- 7. Am I ready to terminate because this client bores me?
- 8. Am I ready to terminate because I think this client is progressing too slowly?
- 9. Am I delaying termination for financial reasons?

Terminating Ethically

- 10. Am I delaying termination because of a countertransference reaction?
- 11. Am I delaying termination because I am a perfectionist?
- 12. Am I delaying termination because of a physical attraction?

25

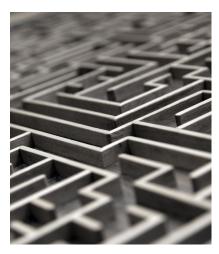
29

Terminating Ethically

- 13. Am I delaying termination because I need to be needed?
- 14. Am I delaying termination because of abandonment issues?
- 15. Am I delaying termination because I don't know how to terminate?

How to Terminate

- Important points
- The longer the relationship between the therapist and the client, the more difficult the termination.
- The better the relationship between the therapist and the client, the more difficult the termination.
- The more sudden and unexpected, the more difficult the termination.
- The easiest way to prepare for termination is to understand how the client has dealt with separations in the past.



31

31

Stages of Termination and the Role of the Counselor

- 1. Denial
 - A. Bring it up.
 - B. Expect and explain regression.
 - C. If the client disappears, reach out.

Stages of Termination

- 2. Anger
 - A. Allow open expression.
 - B. Try not to take it personal.



33

Stages of Termination Continued

- 3. Sadness
 - A. Allow open expression.
 - B. Feel free to express feelings of your own.

Stages of Termination

4. Release

- A. Discuss client progress.
- B. Discuss work that's yet to be done.
- C. Discuss your relationship.
- D. Express confidence.

35

35

Counselor Unfinished Business Continued

• Differentiation of self in the family of origin

Types of Boundaries

- Loose- no one is aware of what's going on with anyone else in the family
- Enmeshed- Family members are too involved in each other's lives

37

37

Types of Boundaries

 Healthy, Clear- The necessary distinction between the various subsystems is present; members are allowed the 5 freedoms

The Five Freedoms

- · Think what you think
- Feel what you think
- Want what you want
- · See what you see
- Imagine your own selfactualization



39

39

Types of Boundaries (continued)

- Loose everyone doing their own thing
- Enmeshed too close
- Healthy



Differentiation of Self

 Differentiation of self- The ability to establish the "I" position when the system pushes you towards enmeshment

41

41

Unfinished Business

Resentments

Ethics Question

As a therapist would you engage in any of the following with children, adolescents and transition-aged youth and under what circumstances? Which of these has the greatest potential for harm?

- A. Accepting a client's invitation to a special occasion.
- B. Becoming friends with a client after termination.
- C. Going out to eat with a client after a session.
- D. Inviting a client to a party or social event.

43

43

